

THA

if the first authors might speak for themselves, would appear a *thankless* office.

Wage still their wars,
And bring home on thy breast more *thankless* scars. *Crawford*

THANKLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *thankless*.] Ingratitude; Failure to acknowledge good received.

Not 't have written then, seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, *thankless*. *Donne*

THANKOFFERING. *n. f.* [*thank* and *offering*.] Offering paid in acknowledgement of mercy.

A thousand *thank-offerings* are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts*

THANKSGIVING. *n. f.* [*thanks* and *give*.] Celebration of mercy.

These sacred hymns Christianity hath peculiar to itself, the other being songs too of praise and *thanksgiving*, wherewith as we serve God so the Jews likewise. *Hooker, b. v. tude; meritorious.*

Of old there were songs of praise and *thanksgiving* unto God. *Neh. xii. 46.*

We should acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praises and *thanksgivings*. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

THANKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy*.] Deserving gratitude. This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. *1 Pet. ii. 19.*

If love be compell'd, and cannot chafe,
How can it grateful, or *thankworthy* prove? *Davies*

THARM. *n. f.* [*tharm*, Saxon; *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Intestines twined for several uses.

THAT, pronoun. [*thata*, Gothick; *thet*, Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins me by that means I told you. *Shakespeare.*

Octavia, not only that,
That were excusable, that and thousands more
Of semblable import, but he hath wad
New wars against Pompey. *Shakespeare.*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

You'll rue the time
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Nothing they but dust can show,
Or bones that hasten to be so. *Cowley.*

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person.

Saints that taught and led the way to heav'n. *Tichel.*

4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your business, that I will. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

They said, what is that to us? see thou to that. *Math.*

Ye defraud, and that your brethren. *1 Cor. vi. 8.*

Yet for all that, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not cast them away. *Lev. xxv. 44.*

They weep as if they meant
That way at least proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley.*

This runcick subject will occur upon that of poetry. *Temple.*

What is inviting in this sort of poetry proceeds not to much from the idea of a country life itself, as from that of its tranquillity. *Pope.*

5. Opposed to this as the other to one.

This is not fair; nor profitable that;
Nor 't other question proper for debate. *Dryden's Persius.*

In this scale gold, in 't other fame does lie,
The weight of that mounts this so high. *Cowley.*

6. When this and that relate to foregoing words, this is referred like *he* or *co* to the latter, and that like *he* or *co* to the former.

Such as
By religion is meant a living up to those principles, that is, to act conformably to our best reason, and to live as becomes those who believe a God and a future state. *Tillotson.*

8. That which; what.

Sir, I think the meat wants that I have.
Basting. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.*

9. The thing.

The Nazarite hath vowed, besides that that his hand shall get. *Numb. vi. 21.*

He made that art which was a rage. *Cowley.*

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabas slept,
And dreamt, vain man, of that day's barb'rous sport. *Cowley.*

11. By way of eminence.

This is that Jonathan, the joy and grace,
That Jonathan in whom does next remain
All that fond mothers wish. *Cowley.*

Hence love himself, that tyrant of my days.
12. In THAT. As being.

Things are preached not in that they are taught, but in that they are published. *Hooker, b. v.*

THAT, conjunction.

1. Because.

It is not that I love you less
Than when before your feet I lay
But to prevent the sad increase
Of hopeless love, I keep away. *Waller.*

THE

Forgive me that I thus your patience wrong. *Cowley.*

2. Noting a consequence.

That he should dare to do me this disgrace,
Is foot or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden.*

The custom and familiarity of these tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in these epistles, that one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke.*

3. Noting indication.

We answered, that we held it so agreeable, as we both forgot dangers past and fears to come, that we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, that it may
With at least with us to stay. *Cowley.*

THATCH. *n. f.* [*Sace*, Saxon; *strach*, Skinner, from *dat*, a roof; in *landick thak*. Mr. Lye.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

Hard by a fye, beneath a roof of thatch
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days
Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did wash.
Cod, whiting, oyster, mackerel, sprat, or plaice. *Swift.*

A plough-boy, who has never seen any thing but thatched houses, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a house.

Then came rosy Health from her cottage of thatch, smart
To THATCH. *v. a.* [*thatch*, Saxon.] To cover as with straw.

Make false hairs, and *thatch*
Your poor thin roofs with burdens of the dead. *Shakespeare.*

Moss growth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or thatched. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 537.*

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold
The palace thatch'd with straw. *Dryden.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories;
A lyric ode would flate, a catch
Would tile, an epigram would thatch.
On the cottage thatch'd, or lordly roof.
Keen fastening. *Thomson.*

THATCHER. *n. f.* [from *thatch*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

You merit new employments daily;
Our thatcher, ditcher, gard'ner, bailly.
Aft is universal timber; it serves the soldier, seaman, carpenter, thatcher, and husbandman. *Motimer.*

THAW. *v. a.* [*thaw*, Saxon; *degen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When thy melted maid
His letter at thy pillow hath laid:
If thou beginst to thaw for this,
May my name step in. *Donne.*

It on firm land
Thaws not but gathers heap, and ruin seems
Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice.
Having let that ice thaw of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could not discern any thing. *Boyle.*

2. To remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the fitches. *Shakespeare.*

Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,
That will be thaw'd from the true quality
With that which melteth fools. *Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar.*

My love is thaw'd,
Which, like a waxen image gain'd a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was. *Shakespeare.*

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

She can unlock
The clasp'd charm, and thaw the numbing spell. *Milton.*

Her icy heart is thaw'd.

THAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth such as liquifies congelation.

I was the prince's jester, and diller than a great thaw. *Shakespeare, Much ado about nothing.*

A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Shakespeare.*

Harden his stubborn heart, but still as ice.
More harden'd after thaw.
That cold country where discourse doth freeze in the air all Winter, and may be heard in the next Summer, or at a great thaw. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,
A kindly thaw unlocks it with cold rain.
First the tender blade peeps.
THE article. [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In the unthinking station where he fought,
But like a man he dy'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

THE

He put him in mind of the long pretence he had to be groom of the bed chamber, for the which he could not chuse but say, that he had the queen's promise. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

I'll march the mules Hannibal.
The fair example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;
Above the stars let thy bold musick sound.
Thy humble nest build on the ground. *Cowley.*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world,
Night shades the phœnix, and all in silence lie,
All but the mournful phœnix and I.
2. Before a vowel *the* is commonly cut off in verse.
Who had 'st especial engines been to rear
His fortunes up unto the state they were,
Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barb'rous skill.
'Tis like the poisoning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill.
3. Sometimes *he* is cut off.
In this scale worth, in 't other gold does lie. *Cowley.*

4. In the following passage *the* is used according to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution the most adapted of any to the poverty of these countries. *Addison on Italy.*

THEATRICAL. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE. *n. f.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.]

1. A place in which shews are exhibited; a playhouse.

This wife and universal theatre,
Presents more woful pageants than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

When the boats came within sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, yet so as they might go about, so as they all stood as in a theatre beholding this light. *Bacon.*

2. A place rising by steps like a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

In the midst of this fair valley flood
A native theatre, which rising slow,
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dryden.*

THEATRICK. *adj.* [*theatrum*, Latin.] Scenic; relating to a theatre.

THEATRICAL. *adj.* [*theatralis*, Latin.] Belonging to a theatre.

Theatrical forms tickle hard for the prize of religion: a differted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart. *Decay of Piety.*

Load some vain church with old theatrick state,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

THEATRICALITY. *adv.* [from *theatrical*.] In a manner suiting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
Her voice theatrically loud. *Swift's Miscel.*

THEATRE, the oblique singular of *thaw*.

Poet and saint, to thee alone were giv'n
The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

THEFT. *n. f.* [from *thief*.]

1. The act of stealing.

Theft is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods against the owner's knowledge or will. *Cowley.*

His thefts were too open, his filching was like an unskillful finger, he kept not time. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Their nurse Euripile,
Whom for the theft I wedded, stole these children. *Shakespeare.*

2. The thing stolen.

If the theft be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. *Exod. xxii. 4.*

THEIR. *n. f.* [*thæra*, of *them*, Saxon.] Of them: the pronoun possessive, from *they*.

The round world should have shook
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into their dens. *Shakespeare.*

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file their language in verse before Boccaccio, who likewise received no little help from his master Petrarch; but the reformation of their prose was wholly owing to Boccaccio. *Dryden.*

2. Their is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantives.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow, and they never in theirs to refuse. *Hooker, b. v.*

They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to theirs. *Raleigh.*

The penalty to thy transgression due,
And due to theirs which out of thine will grow. *Milton.*

Nothing but the name of zeal appears,
'Twixt our best actions and the worth of theirs. *Denham.*

Vain are our neighbours hopes, and vain their cares,
The fault is more their languages than theirs. *Roscommon.*

Which established law of theirs seems too strict at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues. *Dryden.*

And reading wistly, like theirs, our fate and fame. *Pope.*

THE

THEM, the oblique of *they*.

The materials of *them* were not from any herb. *Wilkins.*

THEME. *n. f.* [*thème*, Fr. from *thema*.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.

Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being.

Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial *theme*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my *theme*:
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham.*

Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme*. *Roscommon.*

Though Tyber's streams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold,
From heav'n itself though seven-fold Nilus flows,
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;
These now no more shall be the muse's *themes*,
Loft in my fame, as in the sea their streams. *Pope.*

2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topic.

3. The original word whence others are derived.

Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs. *Watts.*

THEMSELVES. *n. f.* [See *THEY* and *SELF*.]

1. These very persons.

Whatever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have made themselves worthy to suffer it. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*.

They open to *themselves* at length the way.
Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to *themselves*. *Locke.*

THESE. *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; *ðan*, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The then bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon.*

These, then a boy, with my arms I laid. *Dryden.*

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in Winter, and then the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in Summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 437.*

3. In that case; in consequence.

Had not men been fated to be blind,
Then had our lances pierc'd the treacherous wood. *Dryden.*

Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born,
And then without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden.*

If all this be so, then man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reason.

If then his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. *Milton.*

Now then be all thy weighty cares away,
Thy jealousies and fears, and, while you may,
To peace and soft repose give all the day. *Dryden.*

5. At another time: as *now* and *then*, at one time and other.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars. *Milton.*

One while the master is not aware of what is done, and then in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *Leff.*

6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.

Till then who knew
The force of those dire arms? *Milton.*

THENCE. *n. f.* [contracted, according to *Minshew*, from *thence*.]

1. From that place.

Fast by the oracle of God, I *thence*
Invoke thy aid. *Milton.*

Surat he took, and *thence* preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryden.*

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Isa. lxx.*

3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton's Agonist.*

4. From *thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same.

From *thence*; from him, whose daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*
We have cross'd. *Shakespeare.*

There plant eyes, all must from *thence*
Purge and disperse. *Milton.*

THENCEFORTH. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth*.]

1. From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made
T'ambitious Rome.
They shall be placed in Leinster, and have land given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become good subjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire. *Milton.*

2. From *thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption crept into later books.

Avert